Fair weather; stationary temperature.

# TO-DAY

## And the Rest of the Week

You get a choice of any Light-weight

In our stock for

To-day only-BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS at 98c.

## 

Deformity Braces WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD DECLAIMER.

A Youthful Prodigy Delights Thousands of

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

People by his Oratorical Abilities.

WARSAW, July 28 .- Over five thousand

people assembled at Lakeside Park in this

city, yesterday afternoon, t ohear the won-

derful boy phenomenon-Master Irvin Jay

Steininger, five years of age. He was ad-

vertised as "the Hoosier boy orator," "the

little giant of Hoosierdom," "the most won-

derful prodigy ever discovered," etc., and

the little fellow is entitled to all the praises

bestowed upon him. Every one in the vast

audience was highly pleased with Master

Irvin, who delivered two lectures, one

upon the subject of "Temperance," and

another entitled "Our Babies," and his

gestures and emphasis were all that could

be executed by the most pretentious orator.

He was accompanied by his father, Mr.

Howard Steininger, who says that the

child's ability to repeat anything he heard

was discovered about a year ago, when he

found him delivering a sermon he had heard the day before to the chickens on his father's place. Perceiving that his memory was something unusual, his father pro-

ceeded to investigate the matter, and the discovery was made that his

perception was wonderfully retentive and that he possessed natural oratorical abilities to a wonderful degree. His

parents are farming people, and reside near the village of Rochester, in Fulton county.

They are of German descent, and while they are excellent people, neither father nor mother make any pretensions as to education, so that the peculiar qualifications develoyed in a boy who is but five years of age are truly wonderful. The little fellow is very gentlemanly in his actions, uses proper emphasis, makes the points of his discourse with accuracy uses excellent

discourse with accuracy, uses excellent gestures, and, in short, is a phenomenon in

TILLMAN IS A WINNER.

Close of the Most Exciting Campaign Ever

Known in South Carolina-Hampton Doomed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28 .- The heated

and very much excited canvass of two Dem-

ocratic factions in South Carolina will

probably be brought to a close at Orange-

burg to-morrow. There are two other ap-

pointments, but as county conventions

have been held in both, they will be called

in by the executive committee. In the

language of Tillman, this "Democratic

circus" has been on the road for seven

weeks. At every meeting great crowds

Excitement has run very high. There

have been no riots or bloodshed, although

this looked inevitable many times. A

great majority of the people attending the

meetings had been so highly wrought

up that they carried pistols in their

inside pockets, always ready for the

worst at any moment. All in all, no

such exciting campaign has ever been

known in this State before. Friends of Capt. Ben R. Tillman are, even at this

point of the battle, alarmed at many anony

mous communications being received daily.

threatening his assassination. A rumor

has just gained currency here to the effect

that two roughs have been for several days

following campaign speakers from place to

place, hoping to get a fair chance to kill

It is known here to-day that a proposi-

tion has been made by the "straight-outs"

to withdraw their bitter warfare against

the Tillmanites if they will pledge them-

selves not to do certain things when they

get hold of the reins of government, among

which is the chopping off of the official

head of United States Senator Wade Hamp-

ton. It was not at first intended to defeat

his re-election, but since the Senator has

come into collision with the reform move-

ment, it is thought likely that his head will

come off. It is now plainly seen that a full

reform delegation will be elected to Con-

gress. The Legislature will be overwhelm-

ing for reform, and Ben Tillman will be the

AFTER CARLISLE'S SCALP.

Kentucky Farmers Compel Him to Explain

Why He Voted Against Silver.

Louisville, July 28.—The Farmers' Al-

liance people in western Kentucky have

been criticising Senator Carlisle for voting

against the silver bill. The following let-

ter explaining his position has been re-

Dear Sir-Your favor of the the 15th inst. is

just received. Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the silver bill as it was finally

amended and reported to the conference commi

tee because we believed it was worse than the

county believe that this Republican meas-

ure, which substantially stops the coinage of the

silver dollar after one year, is better than the Democratic law of 1878, they are, or course, en-titled to their opinion, but I do not agree with

When the original bill was under considera-

tion in the Senate I voted to amend it so as to

provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the

silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted.

The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee

was appointed which struck out free comage en-

tirely, and this is the bill I voted against. 'I send

J. G. CARLISLE.

you by mail all three of the bills.

Yours truly,

Hon. W. M. Smith, Mayfield, Ky .:

next Governor.

ceived:

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

an oratorical way.

have attended.

### Chicago & St. Louis. BIG Cleveland, Cincinnati, **EXCURSIONS:**

July 22 to August 10, Acton.—Camp-Meeting.— Low rates every day. Special trains on Sundays, August 3 and 10, leave Indianapolis at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M Big 4 Route, Tuesday, August 19, 1890—Annual excursions from Indianapolis to Niagara Falls, \$5 round trip. To Toronto, \$6 round trip. To Alexandria Bay, \$10 round trip. Wait for the excursion over the only direct line, the popular Big 4, which always provides ample sleeping-car and coach accommodations.

August 3, Louisville, Ky.—Independent Sons and Daughters of Honor Excursion, via North Vernon.—Special train leaving Indianapolis at 1 A. M., returning leaves Louisville at 11:55 P. M. \$2.50 for the round trip, tickets good to return on regular trains for two days.

August 1, Maxinkuckee.—Paul Boyton's Aquat-

ic Show .- Wallace Ross and John Larcon, singlescuil race, for purse of \$500. Half-fare rates on morning train, good to return next day.

August 2, 3 and 4, Chicago.—Patriarchs Militant Encampment.—\$6 for the round trip, including six admissions to the encampment; tickets good to return until August 11.

August 5 and 6, Chicago.—Patriarchs Militant
Encampment.—\$4.70 for the round trip, includ-

ing six admissions to the encampment; good to return until August 11.

\$5.

\$5. NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION

VIA -

## C., H. & D. AND ERIE R'YS

With privilege of stopping at

CHAUTAUQUA.

Special train will leave Union Station, Indianapolis, via C., H. & D. R. R., on Thursday, July 31, at 10:35 a. m., going via Dayton and Eric Railway. Fare for the round trip to Niagara Falls, \$5; Toronto, \$6-good to return until August 5.

This is the first opportunity of the season to visit the "world-renowned falls" at this low rate. Go with us, and be sure of a pleasant trip.

For sleeping-car accommodations, tickets, etc., call at City Ticket-office C., H. & D. R. R., corner Illinois street and Kentucky svenue. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

\$5.

\$5.

MORMON FUNDS SEQUESTERED.

Millions of Dollars Invested in California Real Estate in the Names of Individuals.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 .- It has been ascertained that although only \$700,000 worth of property belonging to the Mormon Church was found by the United States marshal in Utab when instructed to seize all the Mormon funds, from five to eight million dollars of Mormon capital is invested in San Francisco and other California cities. This money has been invested in real estate and manufacturing enterprises under the name of individuals who have made investments not apparently for the church, but for themselves. This method has been adopted with the hope that the United States government would find no trace of the money. The Mormon capital invested here has been handled by the Pacific Bank and the Anglo-Californian Bank. R. H. McDonald, of the Pacific Bank, admits that his bank has handled Mormon funds, but refused to make public the transactions. Bishop Clausen, of the Mormon Church, is in the city and denies that Mormon capital is invested here. He has been associated in financial transactions with Alexander Ballam and Isaac Trumbs, of this city, for the past year. Trumbs is now in Salt Lake City, and Ballam denies the story.

## FISKE HAD A RECORD.

The Victim of Stillman's Pistol Figured in an Elopement Years Ago at White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 28 .- John D. Fiske, who was shot and instantly killed in Fresno, Cal., by Joseph T. Stillman, was well known in this town. In 1885 he appeared in White Plains and caused a sensation by courting and finally running away with Minnie Newman, a pretty young woman, the daughter of Mrs. Hattie Newman. While Fiske was visiting the Newman house reports reached here that had wives in New Hampshire, that he had been involved in scandals. Miss Newman and her mother stood by him and he remained in White Plains until he finally eloped with Miss Newman and went to Philadelphia. Mrs. Newman followed the couple and apto the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to aid her in restoring her daughter to her home. Minnie was then about sixteen years of age, and her mother succeeded in getting her to return home. Fiske followed, and, notwithstanding that he was bitterly denounced by the residents, who threatened to tar and feather him, he remained until be again induced Minnie Newman to leave her home.
After this all trace of Fiske and the girl
was lost by the residents of White Plains. It was never known here that Piske married Miss Newman, although she now figures in the California scandal as his third wife.

ALL DEPENDS ON THE SENATE

Republican Members Are Determined to Get Through the Important Bills.

Senator Ingalls Makes a Significant Statement that the Tariff and Federal Election Measures Will Pass This Year.

Caucus Decides to Begin the Day Earlier and Hold the Senate Down to Work.

Harmonizing the Ideas of Reciprocity and Protection-Vest and Turpie Deliver Free-Trade Speeches-Cockrell's Filibustering.

THE SENATE WILL DO ITS DUTY. Mr. Ingails Mentions the Fact That It Will Pass the Tariff and Federal Election Bills. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- If there existed in the minds of any one a doubt as to whether the Republicans in the Senate are determined to pass the federal election bill at this session it must have been dissipated by the positive statement made in the Senate this morning by Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, who is the Vice-president pro tem. of the Senate, and certainly the best-posted man in the upper branch of Congress as to the order of business and work likely to be accomplished. Mr. Ingalls said, while making a plea for a morning hour each day, that the tariff, appropriation and federal election bills must and would be passed before Congress adjourned. As he spoke these words he looked about over the Senate with a significant air, and his manner and words impressed those within his hearing that he spoke ex cathedra.

The Republicans in the Senate have settled down to the belief that they will not get away from here before October, and that they will see the tariff and the election bills, together with all regular appropriation bills, become laws before they commingle with their constituents at their homes. It may be added, also, that a majority of the Republican Senators, as well as the Republicans in the House, are confident that a bill reapportioning the congressional districts will become a law at this session, and in time to affect the November elections. It may not be that this announcement will emanate from the proceedings of a Republican senatorial caucus, but, all the same, they are agreements reached by a general understanding. The Senate will meet each day at 10 o'clock, adjourn at 6, and the hours between 10 and 12 will be devoted to bills on

the calendar.

The Senate Discussion. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- In the Senate this morning Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting at 11 A. M. Mr. Ingalls suggested an understanding that the business of the morning hour shall be considered closed at 1 o'clock. Mr. Allison did not wish it to be implied that the Senate would devote two hours a day to morning business. Mr. Ingalls said that he did wish just such an implication. He remarked that as soon as the tariff bill, the appropriation bills and the election bill were passed, Congress would undoubtedly adjourn promptly. There would be no waiting on the "order of their going;" but they should "go at once." Therefore, whatever was to be done between now and the time of the adjournment in the consideration of measures on the calendar would have to be done in the morning hour. He respectfully submitted that there were several hundred bills on the calendar that were entitled to consideration that had been reported from committees, and that ought to receive the attention of Senate some time. So far he was concerned, he should by his vote, whenever opportunity offered, proceed to the consideration of bills on the

met, believing that that was the only way in which matters of general business would have any consideration at all. Mr. Cockrell asked what was the use of the Senate passing bills when the distinguished gentlemen in charge of the House did not give any attention to them. There were now on the calendar of the House hundreds and hundreds of bills passed by the Senate, and no attention was paid to them. Among them was the bill refunding the direct tax. Among them were also two bills recently passed and regarded on the other side of the chamber as very important measures-the shipping bills-and

they were being left to "sleep the sleep that

calendar for two hours after the Senate

knows no waking." Mr. Hawley did not quite agree with Mr. Cockrell. He wanted his own ammunition to be in order so that he could go home with a clear record. As to what was done elsewhere, that was not his direct business. The resolution as to meeting at 11 A. M. was agreed to, with the understanding that the Senate shall adjourn at 6. Mr. Aldrich moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill. That motion was antagonized by a motion (by Mr. Gray) to proceed to the consideration of the House bill for the transfer of the revenue marine to the Navy Department, and the latter motion was agreed to-yeas, 26, navs 25. The Republican Senators voting in the affirmative were Cameron, Ingails,

Manderson and Spooner. Mr. Cockrell was the only Democratic Senator who voted in the negative. So the Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the transfer of the revenue marine from the Treasury Department to the naval establishment, and Mr. Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to it.

## SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Federal Election Bill and Order of Business Discussed-Tariff Bill to Be Pushed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus tonight in the Senate chamber, lasting a little more than two hours, for the discussion of the order of business in the Senate. The caucus committee, appointed to formulate some change in the rules under which the business can be expedited, was not prepared to report. Mr. Hoar, the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, stated that the Republican members of that committee had had under consideration the Lodge election bill passed by the House, and had modified it in some material features, but had not concluded the discussion of the bill. He said that hints of the bill as modified had been distributed among the Republican Senators, and that the Republican members of the committee were anxious to have their colleagues make the further modification of the bill.

any suggestions that occurred to them for The order of business was then discussed, the question at issue being whether the cancus should agree to press the consideration of the election bill directly after the passage of the tariff bill, or should allow any other business to intervene. Several Senators expressed a disposition to oppose the immediate consideration of the election bill in favor of other measures in which they had a greater interest, among these measures being the bill to transfer the revenue marine to the Navy Depart-

press the consideration of the tariff bill, and a resolution was adopted providing for the meeting of the Senate at 10 o'clock each morning, beginning Wednesday, the tariff bill to be taken up immediately after the morning business. Opinions expressed as to the possibility of passing the tariff bill in the near future differed. The average estimate of time was four weeks, and the general impression seemed to be that the bill would not be completed until Sept. 1. Senator Frye was authorized to call up the river and harbor bill at any time.

WILL TAKE HALF A LOAF.

Mr. Blaine and His Friends Willing to Accept the Pierce Reciprocity Amendment.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON. July 28 .- Senator Pierce is in receipt of a lengthy letter from Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, now at Bar Harbor, upon the subject of his reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill. Mr. Medill says that while the amendment does not go so far in the direction of reciprocity as he and other friends of Mr. Blaine's scheme represented by the Hale amendment, would desire, yet in view of the fact that the adoption of the latter by Congress is involved in so much doubt they will accept the proposition outlined in the Pierce amendment, and he urges its passage.

In this connection a rumor current about the Capitol to-day is of interest. It was to the effect that Mr. McKinley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, was experiencing a change of heart, and that he would be ready to support the amendment for reciprocity by the time the tariff bill was returned to the House.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Vest and Turple Occupy the Time with Aimless Argument Against the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day. Mr. Vest addressed the Senate in opposition to it. The advocates of high tariff taxation, he said, were confronted by a great peril. For years the farmers had been told that the home market was all they needed, and that the foreign market was a bagatelle, almost worthless. Now a great change had come. The depression in agricultural interests and the emphatic demands of farmers for something besides lying statistics and frothy declamation had caused President Harrison and Mr. Blaine to urge upon Congress legislation for subsidies for steamships and for reciprocity treaties with the South American States in order to obtain a foreign market for American products. Very little was heard now of the home market, but a great deal of the South American market and of the rascally methods by which England had robbed the United States of valuable trade. Mr. Blaine now deprecated the putting of raw sugar on the free list, or of increasing the duties on wool and suggested that the duties on sugar and wool should be utilized to secure free trade with the South American states. So that at last the protectionists had been driven from their pretentious humbig about the home market and were forced to adopt the principle of free commercial intercourse, which they had so long opposed and derided. The high priests of protection were now burning incense on the altars of free trade and were yelling for reciprocity treaties, subsidies to steam and sailing vessels, pan-American conventions anything to bring about free trade with the South American states so as to enlarge the foreign market for American products. Mr. Vest went on to criticise the provisions of the pending bill and to repeat the wellknown anti-protection arguments.

Mr. Turple addressed the Senate upon Mr. McPherson's resolution to recommit the bill with instructions to report a bill to reduce revenue and to equalize duties on imports in which the average ad valorem would equal the war tariff rate of 1864. He declared himself in favor of a recommittal of the bill, and said that he would vote for it. He would even vote for its indefinite postponement. He would support any line of policy calculated to defeat or to delay its enactment. But he was not satisfied with the instructions. He had been engaged for some years in making war upon the war tariff. He had enlisted and re-enlisted in that service, and had not yet asked for his discharge. Believing as he did that the pending bill was one of the worst, the most unjust, the most oppressive that had ever characterized the legislation of a free government, f there was a choice to be made between it and the Morrill tariff of 1864 (an imperative choice) he would choose the Morrill tariff. He thought it preferable. But as the proposed instructions were simply the expression of an opinion, and as Senators were not bound to indorse either the dogma or the details of the war tariff of 1864, he thought that if instructions were to be given in a line with the opinion of that great leader of the people who polled a majority of the people for his re-election, the scheme would be the imposition of a lower duty on things in general use and higher rates on articles of luxury and retinement the total sum of the levy not to exceed the necessary expenses of the government and the interest on the national debt. The question was taken on the motion to

recommit, and it was defeated by a strict party vote-yeas, 19; nays, 29. The reading of the bill by paragraphs for amendment was begun-the first schedule being that as to chemicals, oils and paints. Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the duty on acetic or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of 147/1000 from 11cent to I cent per pound, and of acid exceeding that specific gravity from 4 to 8 cents per pound, and the vote was: Yeas.

15; nays, 23-no quorum. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution-which was agreed to-calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the rules established for admissions to soldiers' homes; if such admissions are based wholly or in part on the amount of pension, and whether exceptions to those rules have been made, and in what cases and for what reasons. The Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Sheboygan, Wis., was reported and placed on the calendar. The Senate then adjourned.

WASTING THE SENATE'S TIME. Mr. Cockrell Scored by Mr. Frye for His Transparent Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, July 28.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Cockrell had not concluded his speech on the revenue marine bill when, at 2 o'clock, the presiding officer laid before the Senate the tariff bill as the "unfinished business." Mr. Gray moved to continue the consideration of the revenue marine bill. Mr. Frye said that the friends of the revenue bill had occupied but an hour and a half upon it: its enemies, a small minority, all the rest of the time. It was as evident to the Senate as if the purpose had been announced that the time had been occupied for the purpose of preventing a vote on the measure. That only indicated (what he believed in) the necessity of a previous question in the Senate; of some way to stop debate; of some way to prevent a Senator from getting up every morning, for three or four mornings in succession, and reading from the report of a clerk in the Treasury Department. Why should not a vote be taken on the bill? If there is a majority of the Senate in favor of it, why should it not be permitted to say so? The Senator from Ohio Mr. Sherman had made four speeches upon the bill, and in the course of them had read the same identical articles which the Senator from Missouri had occupied the last three mornings in reading. He did not think that the friends of the measure should be censured. He thought it reason-able that a vote should be taken on it. The time had not been taken up by the friends of the measure, but had been taken

Cockrell] had consumed time in filibustering, he intimated that which he knew nothing about; for it was not true.

The question was taken on Mr. Gray's motion, and it was rejected—yeas. 14; nays, 34, and the tariff bill was taken up.

KILLED HIM WITH A FORK.

Curious Way in Which a Philadelphia Lad Was Given His Death Wound by His Brother.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 .- On Saturday Charles F. Thompson, seventeen years old, residing at 2420 Master street, died, it is said, from injuries inflicted on the 16th inst. by his fourteen-year-old brother, Daniel C. Thompson. The affair has been kept very quiet, and the story of the way in which the boy received his injuries only came out to-day, when the attending physician reported his death to the coroner.

On the day that Charles received the wound that subsequently proved fatal to him, the two brothers and another boy were at the supper table at their home. Charles began to tease his younger brother about some trivial matter, and Daniel grew very angry and finally threw his fork at his brother. The fork was thrown with considerable force, and striking Charles in the thigh penetrated the flesh deep enough to remain sticking in the wound. A physician was called in who pronounced the wound a trivial one, and the next day the boy went to work as usual. For two days after receiving the injury Charles complained that the wound was very sore, and on Saturday it had become so painful that he was forced to go to bed. From that time until the following Saturday the boy continued to grow worse, and on that day he died. wound that subsequently proved fatal to

#### DISASTER AT BALTIMORE

An Excursion Steamer Collides with Another Vessel with Deadly Results.

So Far as Known Four People Were Killed, Seven Are Missing and a Large Number Were Injured-Meagre Details.

BALTIMORE, July 28 .- The steamer Virginia, of the Old Bay line, which left Baltimore at 7 o'clock this evening for Norfolk, Va., on her regular trip, was in collision with the steamer Louise, on her way to Baltimore from Tolchester Beach, on the Chesapeake bay, with 1,500 excursionists. The collision occurred at 8:11 o'clock P. M., off Fort Carroll, about five miles from Baltimore. It is said that the collision resulted from the efforts of the steamers to avoid a schooner in tow of a tug-boat. The weather was thick and rainy. The Virginia struck the Louise on the starboard side aft of the wheel, cutting away the outer wood-work and crashing into the saloon. The Virginia's stem was badly twisted and her bow stove. Many excursionists are missing. Three bodies had been recovered up to 11 o'clock. It is supposed others have been lost. The steamers came to Baltimore under their own steam. Four people are known to have been killed and seventyfive injured. Many believe that a number were drowned. Just how many lives were lost cannot be positively determined. The dead are:

MRS. MAHLIA MARSHALL. CHARLES GRENSER. DANIEL COPP. MRS. HOARD KEISER.

There are seven missing. They may have jumped or been thrown overboard. Twelve persons have been taken to the hospital in a badly injured condition. Just how many people went over into the water is not known, but some eye-witnesses of the disaster say that a great number of peoplemen, women and children-were sitting on the starboard side when the crash occurred,

and immediately disappeared. Not since the Tivoli disaster has such a thing happened near this city. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the number killed and injured. The streets are thronged with anxious relatives and friends of those reported missing. Just who is to blame for the accident is not known. Naturally, the pilots of both boats deny negligence.

Captain Bohannon said that his boat, the Virginia, struck the starboard quarter of the Louise about the after gangway. "The collision nearly turned the Virginia around, so great was the force. There was no great excitement aboard our boat, aithough when the collision occurred a man, one lady and a child climbed overboard. They did not return. When I left the Louise I saw no one in the water. If any went overboard they must be under the water, not on top." When the collision occurred the people on the Louise rushed to the side where the Virginia struck. I do not want to cast any reflection on the captain of the Louise, but I think he was wrong."

The captain of the Louise disclaims all responsibility for the accident, and intimates that the blame is entirely with the Bay-line steamer. The Louise was carrying 1,450 passengers, and the scene on board was an awful one. It will not be possible to learn until to-morrow, if then, the number of missing and probably drowned. Four are known to be dead and eight are now

Looks Bad for the Sea Wing's Captain. St. Paul, July 28.—The government inspectors heard further testimony to-day in the case of the wreck of the steamer Sea Wing at Lake City. Captain Wetherin took the stand to testify in regard to his license as master. There is no official record of the license as master that was issued to him. The investigation is practically over. The inspectors will review the testimony and agree upon a report. It has been established that Captain Wetherin overloaded his boat contrary to law, and due caution was not observed to guard against accident. The decision of the inspectors will not be made public for some time but can easily be surmised.

Died of Neglect. NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 28.-A family named Bingham, living over the Clarksburg line, was visited to-day by an officer of the Anti-cruelty Society. One child nine months old was found dead from neglect and another child was dying. The father is in Vermont. There was nothing in the house to eat. The mother will probably be brought before the court in the

morning.

A Leper in New York. NEW YORK, July 28 .- A man named Lemuel Garntia, a Mexican, twenty years old, was found this afternoon at 105 East ment, the bill for the creation of a land court, etc. As there was little more than a quorum of the Republican Senators present, it was thought advisable to take no definite action. It was agreed, however, to definite action. It was agreed, however, to little more than a quorum of the Republican Senators present, it was thought advisable to take no definite action. It was agreed, however, to little more than a little more than

### BLOODY BATTLES IN STREETS

Buenos Ayres Presents a Parallel to Paris in the Red "Reign of Terror."

Days and Nights of Dread While Citizens and Soldiers Mow Each Other Down, and the City Is Shelled by the Rebellious Navy.

Neither the Government Nor the Insurgents Have Won a Decisive Fight.

Corruption in Revenue Collections-The War in Central America-Church Riot in Constantinople-Disastrous Railway Wreck.

STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

First Coherent Account of the Insurrection at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, July 28 .- Fighting began Saturday at dawn and ceased at dark, both sides maintaining their positions. President Celman's police and cavalry suffered terribly in attacking the civicas and troops. The provisionals were intrenched in the artillery barracks. The city during the night was like a city of the dead, but behind their shutters the citizens were on the alert, armed with rifles. After nightfall the civicas advanced two blocks.

The provisionals reopened a heavy artillery fire at dawn, yesterday, on the troops under Vice-president Pellegrini. A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The Eleventh Regiment, suddenly turning in favor of the provisional government, approached the artillery, and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents, they were mown down within a narrow street. The Minister of War was wounded, and the Minister of Finance was taken prisoner. Colonel Marmendia, Major Campos and many other officers were killed, and the commander of the firemen was shot by his own men. A short armistice was held at noon, and an

short armistice was held at noon, and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour.

At 1 o'clock the ships began firing on the government houses, Pellegrini having refused to accept the terms of the provisional government. The Civica Union seized twenty tug-boats and the gun-boats Chacabuce, Mespu, Cannonade and Retiro. The British gun-boats Beagle and Bramble have arrived to protect the English inhabitants.

The whole navy yesterday declared in favor of the provisional government. The Patagana bombarded the government house, and the Parana ernment house, and the Parana President Celman's Gun - boats commanded the railways from the north. At 4 P. M. the war ships ceased bombarding. Bulletins announced that the revolution had triumphed. It was certain that the provisionals, up to that time, had the best of the fighting. The armistice negotiations continued at the government house. The adherents of Celman were positive that 3,000 troops and forty pieces of artillery were ready, when the armistice was over, to attack the civicas.

This morning President Celman's troops occupied the houses around the Plaza Mayo, and placed light artillery in the plaza. The demands of the Civica Union were reduced to a request that President Celman resign. The fleet lay a good way out with steam up. The armistice was extended until 2 o'clock. At 11 A. M. President Celman's officials

asserted that the civicas were treating for surrender, but this was disbelieved. Forty-six cannons arrived for Celman's Forty-six cannons arrived for Celman's forces, also 1,200 troops. The foreign ministers instructed the commanders of the American, British and Spanish gun-boats, if the fleet should resume bombarding, to protest jointly that it is contrary to the rules of war to bombard an open city without notice. Celman has just arrived at the government house. He will confer with the ministers and generals. The polyglot population has almost entirely held aloof from the fighting. Only some Italians have joined the civicas. joined the civicas.

At 3 P. M. the government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to the Plaza Mayo are blocked with bales of hay. Celman offered terms to the civicas, promising not to proceed against civilians sur-rendering and to permit officers supporting the civicas to resign. The troops of the civicas show no signs of yielding. Celman's troops tried to carry the artillery positions of the civicas, but were repulsed with heavy loss. At 5:30 P. M. the chiefs of the Union

News by Another Route. BUENOS AYRES, July 28,-The government troops have been largely reinforced, and President Celman has returned.

Civiaca have rejected Celman's terms. The

riring has been resumed.

troops hailed the decision with "vivas."

The revolutionary movement continues to spread. The fighting between the government troops and the revolutionists yesterday was desperate. The government forces were defeated, and one thousand of them were killed or wounded. The navy has joined the revolutionary movement. Insurgent artillery bombarded the government house and barracks yesterday. A twenty-four-hours truce has been arranged between the opposing forces. The triumph of the revolutionists appears to be assured. The authorities of the Argentine Republic have notified all telegraph companies whose lines connect with lines in this country that telegraph communication will be suspended until further notice. The British minister at Buenos Ayres

sent a cable dispatch to the Foreign Office last night, stating that the revolution was proceeding. There had been heavy firing. he dispatch further says that an armistice had been arranged until to-morrow, and that the town was temporarily quiet. Another dispatch received at London from Buenos Ayres states that the leaders of the revolutionary movement belonged in that city. They were incensed that the best posts under the government were given to men from the province of Cordova. The dispatch further says that Senor Roca will probably resume the presidency, as it is believed that he is the only man capable of restoring confidence. Previous to the arranging of the armistice the war ships. which had just joined the revolutionary movement, bombarded the loyalist strong-

A Possible Clew to the Cause. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 28.-The Stock Exchange opened to-day with a serious decline in Argentine securities owing to the news of revolution received late on Saturday. English investors have almost a monopoly of interest in the obligations of the Argentine Republic. Those obligations, not including state debts, require the transmission abroad by the Argentine national government of about \$16,000,000 in gold yearly, of which about six millions is for interest on loans and a little less than six millions are on account of present and future railway guarantees. Up to the period of the revolution there was every reason to anticipate a faithful fulfillment of obligations, especially as the Finance Minister had instituted important reforms in the collection of customs and in putting a stop to official rob-

In these reforms Senor Uriburn acted without fear or favor, offending many prominent people, and dismissing and rebuking officers of high and influential connections. In this way he made many enemies for the government, and did much to bring about the political catastrophe. The extent of political corruption which has